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REPORT NO.

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Figure 1 consists of two scatter plots. The left plot shows a positive correlation between the number of children and the number of mothers, with a regression line indicating a positive slope. The right plot shows a negative correlation between the number of children and the number of mothers, with a regression line indicating a negative slope.

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DATE DISTR 20 October 1953

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The Materialamt (Material Office) in Pirna

NO OF PAGES

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 1

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UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Historical development of the lateria

At first, the Buildings Administration was assigned the task of preparing the buildings of Sonnenstein Castle for use as a school capable of quartering 200 students and as headquarters of the "Material Office" whose actual functions were kept secret in the beginning.

On 15 January 1952, the school was handed over to the People's Police and placed under the administration of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Materialamt quickly became a purely German development office for new types of aircraft, for which large, new buildings were erected and equipped with high-quality special lathes, milling machines and other machines. Some laboratories also were installed.

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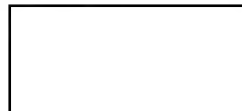
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4. In the spring of 1953, the situation at the Materialamt was this:
The construction of the new buildings was progressing at a slow rate. Most of the engineers, technicians and specialists, who had been engaged for development tasks, were given other assignments. The remaining engineers and specialists helped on the construction of new buildings.
5. This situation was remedied when the new organization plan for the Materialamt came into force on 1 June 1953. According to this plan the Materialamt was organized into four sections:

Section A: Material testing and research institute;
Section B: Central record office;
Section C: Central technical school for the aircraft industry;
Section D: Central administration.

Central Record Office.

6. In August 1952, Soviet air force officers and civilians led by Soviet General Gudrin (phonetic spelling) inspected the Sonnenstein installations. This commission brought along the construction drawings for a MiG-15 and shortly afterwards, had a MiG-15 assembled from components which had arrived from the USSR via Bad Schandau.² The commission, which was in close touch with Karlshorst, gave most of the engineers, technicians and specialists at the Materialamt the mission of preparing new drawings on the basis of original drawings and of reproducing original drawings. From November 1952 through January 1953, about 600 persons worked on these missions. Another MiG-15 was assembled about the same time.³ The German specialists were familiarized with the drawings according to their specialities and worked on them in teams. After the spring of 1953, some of the teams and individual experts were transferred to air armament plants. On 31 May 1953, work on the production and reproduction of construction drawings was not yet complete.

Air Armament Subsidiary Plants.⁵

7. [redacted] in possession of exact information on these plants [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] the specialists involved during the period of their temporary transfer.
- In principle, all air armament specialists were transferred to special departments of these plants. These special departments engaged in air armament production at the following places:

RAW Dessau
LOWA Dessau
Polystas Dessau
SANA Dessau

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an undetermined firm in Raguhn (Nagema plants ?)
 NAGEMA Schkeuditz, close to the airfield
 HABARMFA, Halle
 LOVA Gotha
 Buchdruckereimaschinen Leipzig
 Kranbau Koethen
 an undetermined firm in Magdeburg (Kranbau ?)
 Motoren-Reparatur-Werk Wismar
 NAGEMA Heidenau, fruher I.M. Lehmann, Maschinenfabrik
 Gluehlampenwerk Zwickau

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[redacted] not certain whether the two plants mentioned below also were
 air armament delivery plants. Anyhow, they detached experts to Pirna.
 The two plants were :

IFA-Motorenwerk Chemnitz (Chemnitz IC-engine Works), which detached Rudolf
 Mages of Zwickau, an IC engine specialist, who developed the new H3/A truck
 motor.
 Agfa-Bitterfeld, detached 2 or 3 engineers including Josef Bernhard.

8. The Gebaeudeverwaltung and the Materialamt were originally subordinated
 to the Buero fuer Wirtschaftsfragen (Office for Economic Affairs) (BfW).
 The Gebaeudeverwaltung was officially renamed Materialamt and placed under
 the administration of the Main Administration for Transport and Agricul-
 tural Machinery, at 24 - 32 Koethener Strasse, Dessau, after the Ministry
 for Transport and Agricultural Machinery was established on Leipziger
 Strasse, Berlin. The Materialamt was still assigned to this Ministry after
 1 June 1953.

Key Persons and Personnel of the Materialamt.

9. Miller (fnu), presumably a technician, was the man who, on behalf of the
 BfW, controlled the setting-up of the Gebaeudeverwaltung and the Material-
 amt. In February 1953 he resigned his post because of illness and was re-
 placed by the following persons who came from the Main Administration for
 Transport Machinery in Dessau:

Meister	Chief of Main Administration, no details avail- able. ⁴
Topps	a graduate engineer, managing engineer at the Main Administration, who was appointed by gra- duate engineer Baade. ⁶
Liebscher and Miehke	no details available. ⁶
Hornoff	previously chief of the Gebaeudeverwaltung and the Materialamt.
Mutsky	present chief of the Materialamt, was in his late thirties, married and had 2 children. His family lived in Zittau.

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Beckmann, Fritz SSD secretary at the Materialamt, formerly party secretary in Ave.
Schwasb responsible for the security of the Materialamt; apparently a high-ranking SSD-man.
Otto a dispatcher at the Ministry for Transport and Agricultural Machines, on Leipziger Strasse, Berlin. Liaison officer between the Ministry and the Main Administration, for Transportation Machines, on the one hand, and between the Ministry and the Materialamt in Pirmas, on the other.⁷ He speaks good Russian, very intelligent.

10. On 31 May 1953 the personnel at the Materialamt comprised 220 administrative and clerical personnel, 120 persons at the Central Record Office, about 330 persons detached to the subsidiary plants or employed on the setting-up of the material testing institute.

Budget.

11. Sums spent on the Sonnenstein Castle project included:
- | | |
|---------|--|
| in 1952 | 21,000,000 eastmarks from the government reserve fund for construction work, equipment and administration, of which 14,750,000 eastmarks were actually expended. |
| in 1953 | 6,800,000 eastmarks, which were made available on 1 June 1953. |
| in 1954 | No figures were available. However, source believed that allocations would be rather high. |

Re-Organization of the Materialamt.

12. By 1 June 1953, the Materialamt was scheduled to be reorganized along the following lines:

a. Material Testing and Research Institute.

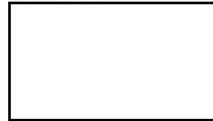
The organizational and technical set-up of the material testing and research institute is in the hands of Engineer Maedebach (fina), an extremely intelligent and experienced man who formerly worked at the Main Administration for Transport Machinery, in Dessau.⁸

The institute will comprise 7 or 8 main departments including one for metallurgy, headed by Dr. Moritz, "Hero of Labor", CDU-delegate of the People's Chamber; one for plastics; one for preservation of surface techniques; one for wood work; besides a library and an evaluation section for technical literature.

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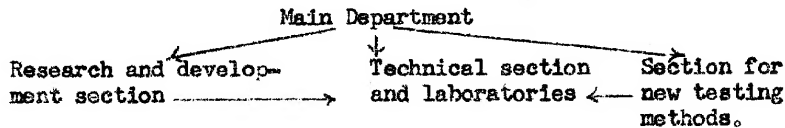
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The main departments were organized as follows:



All laboratories of the main departments are controlled by a joint staff headed by one Rossner (fnu), an analytical chemist, who was deported to the USSR and has been in Pirna since 1952.⁹ The construction of a miniature rolling mill including a foundry, a cupola furnace and electrical smelting furnace was scheduled for 1954.

b. Central Record Office.

The Central Record Office has the following missions:

filing of documents received from the USSR;
control and distribution of copied construction drawings for all air armament plants;
preparation of new construction records required by air armament plants;
production of micro-photos from all original documents.

Key personnel assigned to this office include:

Siegfried Reinhardt, at 8 or 10 Kunnersdorferstrasse, Pirna, who studied aircraft engineering for six years.



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c. Central Technical School for the Aircraft Industry.

The VPI school was scheduled to be transferred elsewhere, on 1 July. The Materialamt was ordered to make arrangements that the school could receive 300 students.

Lehmann (fnu), from Main Administration for Transport Machinery in Dessau, was ordered to organize this school. His task was to hire the instructors, select the students and to prepare the course of instruction.

Philipp (fnu), was responsible for all construction work required for the school.

The students of the school were to include skilled workers, foremen, technicians, engineers and TAN personnel.

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A short course of instruction for TAN personnel was scheduled to start on 15 June 1953, but was cancelled.

d. Central Administration.

The central administration included the following departments: Administration, finance, personnel, cadres, security, labor.

13. The Soviet Commission, who had appeared in August 1952, was composed of about 4 officers and 15 civilians, headed by Air Force General Gudrin, who probably came from the SCC in Karlshorst. The Soviets advised the German experts in the evaluation of the construction drawings they had brought along. They also fixed the target dates. Borosov (fnu), one of the civilians, [redacted] the construction records were reproduced, the various members of the commission gradually were withdrawn. [redacted] to meet some of the Soviet civilians again in Dessau. Three or four Soviets, including the general, allegedly were still at the Materialamt.

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14. The MiG-15, which arrived in August, was escorted by a Soviet officer. This officer was said to have served in Korea and been sent to Germany as a reward. The aircraft was transported in one crate, 15 to 20 meters long, 2 to 3 meters wide and 2 to 3 meters high.

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1. [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of the Materialamt, see Annex. In some points, this sketch differs from the layout sketch attached to [redacted]. Both sketches are rather schematic and were drawn from memory.

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2. [redacted] The arrival of two high-ranking Soviet officers in Pirna in August 1952 [redacted]. If the MiG-15 mentioned actually came via Bad Schandau, the plane presumably came from Czechoslovakia. It possibly was the prototype which had been supplied to Czechoslovakia to serve as a model for licenced production of MiG-15s.

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3. [redacted] Comment. According to unconfirmed information a MiG-15 and a Yak-28 were sent to Pirna to serve as models for aircraft production in East Germany.

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4. [redacted] Comment. Meister (fnu), at present chief of the Main Administration for Transport Machinery, previously was head of the section "Research Division" at the then Ministry of Mechanical Engineering. An agreement, dated 19 February 1951 was signed by Walter Meister in his capacity as chief manager of VVB-VEW (Construction of electrical machines).

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5. [redacted] Comment. Information on the subsidiary air armament plants was transmitted previously. [redacted] and [redacted]

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6. Comment. Mirke (fnu), an engineer, has been mentioned as a specialist for marine turbines at the Pirna Materialamt. The name given is possibly the phonetic spelling.

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7. Comment. Otto (fnu) was reported in Pirna as returnee from Zavod 2, Upravl'yeniyskiy Gorodok. As the Pirna Materialamt is under the direct control of the Main Administration for Transport Machinery, it seems improbable that there should be a liaison officer between the Materialamt and this Ministry.

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Legend:

The numerical designations given to the various buildings of the Materialamt on the attached sketch correspond to the official numbering adopted by the administration of the Materialamt. Omitted numbers refer to buildings which have not been carried out as originally planned. The sequence of the buildings given in the legend is not arbitrary but corresponds to the organizational grouping of buildings of specific sections of the Materialamt.

- A. VP School, separated from the Materialamt by a wooden fence, 2.8 meters high.

a. - Gate with guardhouse

23 and 29: Buildings belonging to the school.

B. Materialamt.

Building No 1 is the guests house, where Hutsky lives and graduate engineers Besede, and General Gudrin (?) were accommodated. The building is surrounded by an iron fence.

Building No 6, originally scheduled to be used as a temporary school building, is being converted into an outpatient station.

Building No 7, was empty and is scheduled to be converted for use as gymnasium.

Building No 8, is planned to be converted into a club house.

Building No 27, located outside the premises of the Materialamt serves as quarters for the guard detail.

Building No 29, administration building.

Building No 5, kitchen, mess rooms and dispensary.

Building No 10, porter's lodge, accessible from Kunnersdorfer Strasse.

Building No 19, garages.

Material Testing and Research Institute.

Building No 2, housing laboratories for precision mechanics, optics and electrical engineering.

Building No 3, chemical laboratory.

Building No 4, formerly housed the model-maker's shop and will be used as a X-Ray Institute.

Buildings Nos 11 and 12, 21 and 22 drawing, research and construction offices.

Building No 21 and 22 (recently built) will house workshops and, in its southern section, a model-maker's shop.

Building No 42 (under construction), was scheduled to be used as rolling mill.

Building 43, recently erected, will house chemical laboratories.

C. Central Record Office.

Building No 13, photographic laboratory and copying office.

Building No 14, drawing and designs offices.

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Building No 18, Technical Management's office.
Building No 15, central archives.

Other, unnumbered Buildings.

K, a church used as a warehouse.
HW, quarters and work rooms for artisans.
LR, a storage room.
Trafo, a transformer station.
HW 7 through 10, dwelling housed on Kunnersdorfer Strasse.

Gates.

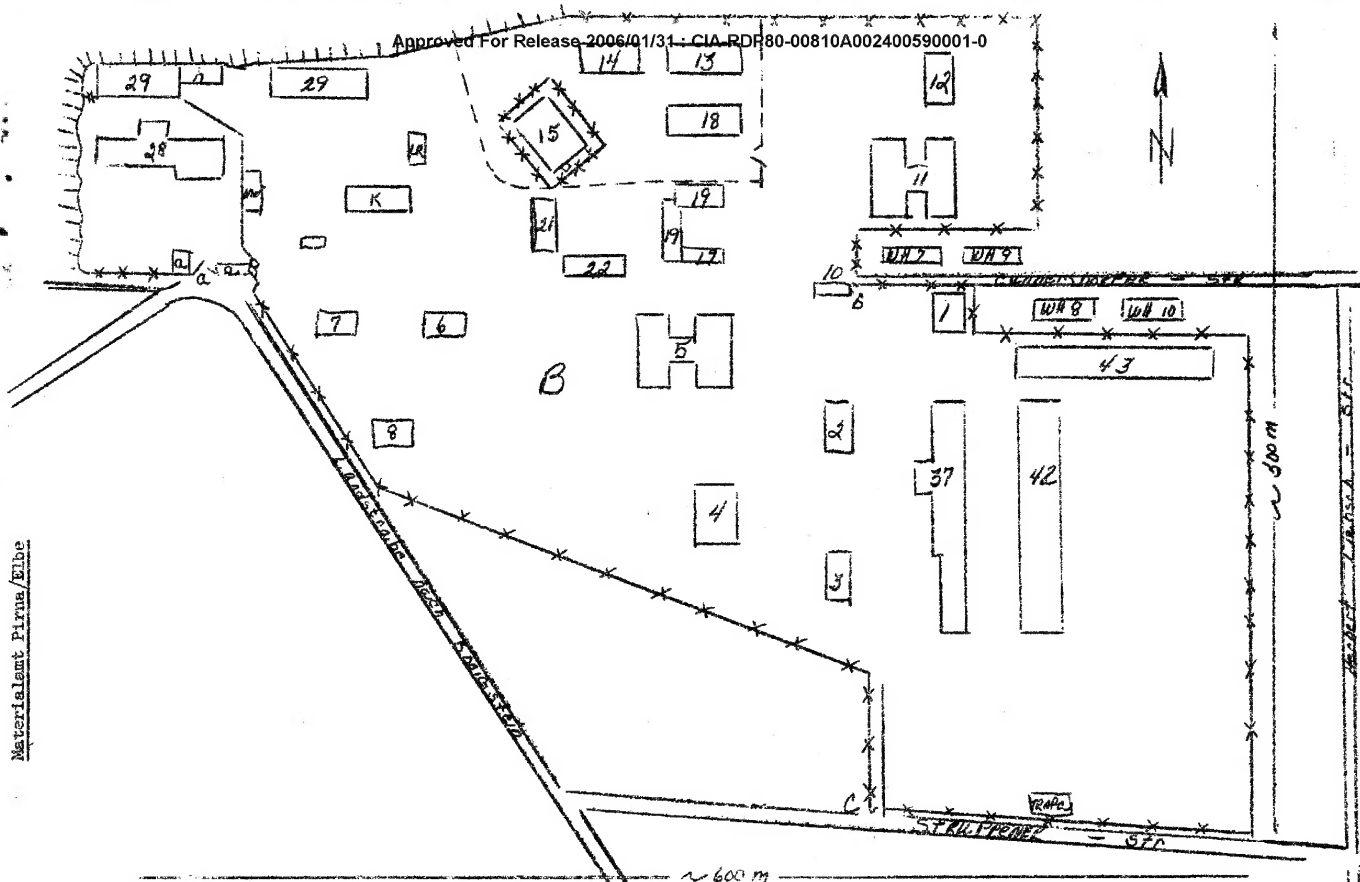
- a Main gate to VP School and to the Materialamt.
- b Gate on Kunnersdorfer Strasse.
- c Gate on Struppener Strasse, rarely used.

The Central Record Office, comprising buildings Nos 13, 14, 15 and 18, is separated by a wooden fence, 2,8 meters high. Inside the area of the Central Record Office, Building 15, is secured by an additional brick wall, 2,8 meters high. Buildings Nos 6 through 8 are scheduled to be separated from the research building and workshops by a wall, on the other hand, access to these buildings from the highroad will be considerably facilitated. Building No 1, the guests house, is surrounded by an iron fence.

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Materialamt Pirna/Elbe



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